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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND REPORT ON THE
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1960

HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1960

Area (Land and Inland Water)	6,084 acres	
Population (Registrar General's estimate at 30.6.60) 79,510		
Increase on 1959	1,090	
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	873	
		1959
Live Births	1,707	1,648
Birth-rate	21.47	21.01
Still births	37	41
Still birth-rate (per 1,000 total births)	21.21	24.27
Deaths (all ages)	834	823
Death-rate	10.49	10.49
Infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year)	28	47
Infantile death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	28.51
Neo-natal deaths (under 1 month)	19	31
Neo-natal death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.13	18.81
Maternal deaths	2	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	—	3
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Resp. 13; Other Nil)	13	9
Tuberculosis death-rate	0.16	0.11
Tuberculosis notification-rate (per 1,000 population)	0.50	0.43
Cancer death-rate	1.93	1.84
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	288	295
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	104	96
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	105	95
Deaths from Violence	46	38

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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1961

*†His Worship The Mayor Councillor V. Clough

*Alderman C. W. Allison,	Councillor D. Davidson
	C.B.E., J.P. „ F. Dobson.
„ C. R. Booth	*† „ Mrs. M. Dunstone
† „ N. E. Brown, M.M.	„ D. Evans
* „ J. S. Darby	* „ H. Hicks
† „ F. Glass, J.P. (Chairman Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee)	† „ G. E. Inman *† „ Mrs. M. E. Jackson „ S. Johnson
„ W. Lillystone	† „ N. Laverick
* „ P. J. Milne (Chairman Health Committee)	* „ L. R. Lewis „ Miss J. Martin
† „ A. Ross, J.P.	*† „ A. J. McIntosh
„ A. Smith	„ F. G. Morris
* „ E. Wiseman	* „ Mrs. K. D. Newell
* „ F. E. Wiseman	*† „ J. R. Robinson „ Mrs. M. Scott
*Councillor C. V. Armitage, J.P.	„ T. Scott
„ D. J. Borgars	* „ G. T. Smith
* „ Mrs. S. K. Borgars	„ R. T. Stainsby
„ E. Brown	† „ M. Sutherland
„ J. P. Burke	„ E. W. Temple
* „ R. W. Clough	† „ F. T. Webster, M.B.E.
„ J. N. Cooke	† „ J. Whitfield
† „ R. E. Creasey	„ L. Wild.

Co-opted Members :—

†Rev. Father C. O'Callaghan

†Mr. R. Stewart

†Mr. L. Brown

†County Councillor Mrs. Bennison

†Mr. H. Richardson

†County Councillor W. Reed.

* Member of Health Committee.

† Member of Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee deals with all general public health matters including slum clearance and work under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

The Borough of Stockton-on-Tees is an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944, and the Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee deals with all matters affecting School Health Service.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer, Area Medical Officer (No. 12 Area, D.C.C's Scheme of Divisional Administration)—

Henry J. Peters, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—

Peter N. Shutte, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

†*Ernest Varley.

District Public Health Inspectors—

†*C. B. Martin.

††*L. McCowey.

†*J. Hill.

*G. Stephenson.

††*F. R. Allan.

†*D. Anderson.

*Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Board.

†Meat and Food Cert. R.S.H.

‡Smoke Inspector's Cert. R.S.H.

Chief Clerk—

H. Kipling, San. Ins. Cert. R.S.H.

Clerks—

Miss F. M. Bertram.

Miss S. E. Lewis.

N. W. Pinkham.

Mrs. A. Wood (D.C.C.)

Miss P. E. Dinsdale.

Miss M. P. Larmouth.

Rodent Operative—

W. C. Carruthers.

(School Health Service)

School Medical Officer—

Maureen O'Gorman, L.R.C.P., and S.I.

School Dental Officer—

Frank R. Cadigan, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—

A. E. P. Parker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Consultant Nose, Throat and Ear Surgeon (Part-time)—

J. H. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Speech Therapist—

Miss Muriel Knight.

Orthoptist—

Vacant.

Psychiatrist—

J. R. Hawkings, M.B., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist—

Miss M. F. Wylie, M.A., Ed.B.

School Nurses—

Mrs. K. Cahill, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. D. B. Morris, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. Whitehead, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Minto, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. D. Wain, S.R.N.
Mrs. L. M. Stawski, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Dental Attendant—

Miss D. Whinfield.

Clerks—

Miss J. Hall. Mrs. I. Stewart.
Mrs. J. Bulmer. Mrs. S. Appleby.

**(Staff employed by the County Council for work in the
No. 12 Area—Stockton-on-Tees Borough)**

Health Visitors—

Miss M. Shaw. Miss F. Flintoff.
Miss A. M. Shaw. Miss F. M. Kirby.
Miss E. Chalmers. Mrs. N. Clarkson.
Mrs. Nesbitt (Part-time).

Domiciliary Midwives—

Miss C. E. Blackburn. Miss D. Lloyd.
Miss M. Hodgson. Miss L. S. Rayner.
Miss M. Bower. Miss S. D. Rickerby.
Mrs. E. Peart. Miss D. Norman.
Mrs. F. Southall. Mrs. Robertson.

Clerks—

Mrs. M. Munro. Miss V. A. O'Brien.

Day Nurseries—

Norton Road—Mrs. M. Tamme, Matron.
Durham Road—Mrs. O. Ashdown, Matron.

Home Nurses—

Mrs. D. Culling. Mrs. S. E. Cuthbert.
Mrs. M. Harrison. Mrs. E. M. Stephens.
Mrs. M. W. Hartwell. Miss E. Whittaker.
Mrs. A. Greathead. Mrs. F. Palmer.
Miss D. Walker. Mrs. H. Bangs.
Mrs. N. Clark. Mrs. H. Sawdon.

Ambulance Service—

30 Driver Attendants are employed.

Domestic Help Service—

Mrs. R. Swinbank, Assistant County Organiser.

Health Department,
106 Yarm Lane,
Stockton-on-Tees.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1960, which sets out in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough and indicates health trends during the year.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough for 1960 is 79,510, an increase of 1,090 on the estimated population for 1959. The natural increase in the population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 873, a slight increase on the figure of 825 for 1959. The births during 1960 numbered 1,707 as compared with 1,648 during the previous year. The birth-rate per one thousand of the population was 21.47 which is the highest rate recorded since 1948.

The birth-rate of 21.47 is the crude rate for the Borough and does not take into account the manner in which the age and sex distribution of the local population differs from the population of the country as a whole. After due allowance has been made the adjusted birth-rate for 1960 is 20.38 which is comparable with the birth-rate for England and Wales of 17.1 in 1960.

Last year we reported a rise in the still-birth rate, it is pleasing to be able to record a fall in this rate during 1960. The rate fell from 24.27 per one thousand of the population in 1959 to 21.21 in 1960. The still-birth rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 19.8.

The total number of deaths in 1960 was 834, an increase of 11 on the number which occurred in 1959. More than one-third of the deaths among males occurred in the age group 45-64 years. Among females less than one-fifth of the deaths occurred in this age group. The much heavier mortality among males in this age group is accounted for by the greater mortality among men in this age group due to cancer, bronchitis and cardio-vascular diseases. One-quarter of the men and nearly one-half of the women who died during the year had attained the age of 75 or more years.

Last year's crude death-rate of 10.49 per 1,000 of the population was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The rate for 1960 remained at 10.49. The adjusted death-rate of the Borough for 1960 is 13.01 and is comparable with the death-rate of 11.5 for England and Wales in the same year. A table classifying all deaths according to age, sex and cause is included in this report.

As usual, deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart and circulatory system headed the list of the principal causes of mortality. The total number of deaths due to these diseases fell slightly from 295 in 1959 to 288 in 1960.

The total number of deaths from coronary disease decreased from 146 in 1959 to 143 in 1960. The deaths among males due to coronary disease numbered 101 in 1959 and 89 in 1960. Among females they numbered 45 in 1959 and 54 in 1960. The largest decrease in males was in the age group 65 to 74. The increased mortality among females was due to an increased number of deaths in the age group 65 to 74 and in those aged 75 or more years.

The total number of deaths ascribed to cancer rose from 145 in 1959 to 157 in 1960. The total number of deaths from cancer of the lung was 39 in 1960 as compared with 33 in the previous year, thirty-five males and four females dying from this disease. In both males and females the largest mortality occurred in the age group 45 to 64 and in both sexes this age group furnished the greatest increase in mortality. Cancer of the stomach caused an increased mortality in both sexes during the year, the total number of deaths rising from 18 in 1959 to 25 in 1960. In 1958 deaths in males from cancer of the stomach numbered 23, decreased to 5 in 1959 and rose to 10 in 1960. The mortality from cancer of the breast and cancer of the uterus fell during 1960.

In 1958, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births stood at 21.75, the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough. In 1959, however, it rose to 28.51, an increased mortality from congenital defects being largely responsible for this rather unexpected increase. During 1960 the infant mortality rate fell considerably to the new record low rate for the Borough of 16.4. This striking fall in the rate was due to a considerable reduction in the mortality from prematurity, cerebral haemorrhage and congenital defects together with an absence of mortality from asphyxia and gastro-enteritis.

Nearly half of the 28 infants who died during the year lived for less than twenty-four hours. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 21.7 per 1,000 live births.

The number of neo-natal deaths, that is, the number of deaths of infants aged under one month fell from 31 in 1959 to 19 in 1960—a considerable reduction. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 11.13 which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough. The neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales during 1960 was 15.6. Of the 19 neo-natal deaths, 8 were due to prematurity, 5 to congenital defects and 2 to cerebral haemorrhage. Nearly half of the total number of these deaths occurred within twenty-four hours of birth.

The total number of deaths from violence rose from 42 in 1959 to 46 in 1960. The number of deaths due to accidents associated with motor vehicles fell slightly from 12 in 1959 to 10 in 1960 and the number of deaths due to accidents in the home rose slightly from 12 in 1959 to 13 in 1960. So far as accidents in the home are concerned, however, all the deaths, with one exception, were due to falls which caused twice as many deaths in 1960 as in 1959. Ten of the 12 deaths from falls in 1960 occurred in those aged 75 or more years. With the object of preventing such deaths, as far as it is practicable to do so, a leaflet dealing with circumstances in the home likely to result in falls has been prepared and copies of it have been distributed to persons who have attained pensionable age. Since 1956, with the co-operation of the Housing Manager a section dealing with safety in the home has been included in the Tenant's Handbook issued by the Council.

The number of notifications received in respect of the acute infectious diseases during 1960 was 756 as compared with 1,489, the number received during the previous year. This considerable reduction is accounted for by a reduction in the number of notifications of measles from 1,225 in 1959 to 478 in 1960. There were no notifications of acute poliomyelitis during 1960. The number of notifications of acute poliomyelitis in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 was respectively 14, 2 and 4.

For the eighth successive year we are able to report there was no diphtheria in the Borough. The preservation of this fortunate state of affairs requires that full advantage should be taken of the existing facilities for immunisation

against this dangerous infectious disease. Parents have a responsibility to use these facilities not only for the protection of their own families but also to ensure that diphtheria does not re-appear in the community.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, begun in 1956, continued throughout the year and 9,096 injections of the vaccine were given to children and other eligible groups at the Health Department in 1960. 9,651c.c's of vaccine were supplied to private practitioners for the vaccination of eligible persons at their surgeries.

In 1959 there were 9 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis which is the lowest number of deaths from this disease ever recorded in the Borough. In 1960 the mortality increased and this disease was responsible for 13 deaths, slightly less than the number which occurred in 1958. There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis under the age of 25 years. For the second year in succession there were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The tuberculosis death-rate showed a fractional increase, rising from 0.11 in 1959 to 0.16 in 1960. The tuberculosis death-rate in 1958 was 0.19. The tuberculosis notification rate per 1,000 of the population rose from 0.43 in 1959 to 0.50 in 1960. In 1958 this rate stood at 0.58 per 1,000 of the population.

The Borough is an excepted district under the Education Act of 1944, and information is included in this report on the work of the School Health Service during 1960. The report also includes information relating to the services which were transferred to the County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946.

In concluding I sincerely thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help, interest and encouragement. My thanks are also due to the Chief Officers of the Corporation for their willing co-operation, to those who have helped in the preparation of this report and to the members of the Staff of the Health Department for the useful work they have done during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

POPULATION

Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough
at 30th June, 1960 79,510

Increase on last year's estimate 1,090

Natural increase during 1960 (excess of births over deaths) ... 873

Live Births :— **1960 1959**

Males 836	Birth-rate per 1,000		
Females 871	of population ...	21·47	21·01
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>			
Total 1,707			
<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>			

Still Births :—

Males & Females ... 37	Rate per 1,000		
	total births ...	21·21	24·27

Total Births :

Live and Still ... 1,744			
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Deaths :—

Males 442	Death-rate per 1,000		
Females 392	of population ...	10·49	10·49
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>			
Total 834			
<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>			

Infantile Mortality :—

Number of deaths at ages under 1 year 28	Rate per 1,000 live births ...	16·4	28·51
Number of deaths of Legitimate Infants 25	Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	15·34	28·46
Number of deaths of Illegitimate Infants 3	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate births	38·46	30

Neo-Natal Mortality :—

Number of deaths at ages under 4 weeks 19	Rate per 1,000 live births ...	11·13	18·81
---	--------------------------------	-------	-------

Percentage of Illegitimate Live Births	4·57	4·66
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Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Number of deaths (excluding abortion) 1	Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births —	1·14
---	---	------

BIRTHS

There were 59 more births registered in 1960 than in 1959, giving a birth-rate of 21.47. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate is 20.38, compared with 17.1 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 78 illegitimate births registered during the year, eleven more than during 1959 giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 45.69 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 40.65 for 1959.

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still-births registered during 1960 was less by four than the 1959 figure, giving a still-birth rate of 21.21 per 1,000 total births (live and still), compared with 19.8 the rate for England and Wales.

DEATHS

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, 834 deaths of Stockton residents were registered in 1960, 11 more than during 1959.

The death-rate of 10.49 per 1,000 of the population is the same as for last year. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the local rate is 13.01, compared with 11.5 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 442 deaths of males and 392 deaths of females during the year. The highest number of male deaths occurred in the age group 45-64 years, with 35% of the total male deaths. In the age groups 65-74 years and 75 years and over, the percentages were 24 and 26 respectively. The percentage of the total female deaths in these three age groups were as follows :—45-64 years, 19%; 65-74 years, 27%; and 75 and over, 46%.

The deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age in the table opposite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

In 1960 the number of deaths of infants under one year fell to the remarkably low figure of 28, giving an infantile mortality rate of 16.4 per 1,000 live births. The previous lowest rate recorded in the Borough was in 1958 when the

CAUSE OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES

Causes of Death	Males										Females										Total										Total All Ages
	Age Periods										Age Periods										Age Periods										
	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+ Total Males	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+ Total Females	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+ Total							
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory					2	5	2	9					1	1	1	1	4				3	6	3	1	13						
2. Tuberculosis, other																															
3. Syphilitic disease																															
4. Diphtheria																															
5. Whooping Cough																															
6. Meningococcal infections																															
7. Acute Poliomyelitis																															
8. Measles																															
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases									1												1										
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...								7	1	2	10						4	6	5	15		11	7	7	25						
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus								1	21	11	2	35					3	1		4		1	24	12	2	39					
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...																	1	5	1	1	8										
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...																	4	1		5		4	1		5						
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms								3	17	8	12	40					1	2	10	14	10	37		1	5	27	22	22	77		
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...					1				1			3										1				1	3				
16. Diabetes								1				1						1		3	4				1	1	3	5			
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system								1	1	8	9	17	36	1				12	16	40	69	1		1	1	20	25	57	105		
18. Coronary disease, angina ...								5	38	27	19	89					1	10	22	21	54		6	48	49	40	143				
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...								4	2	1	7						2	5	2	9			6	7	3	16					
20. Other heart disease ...								4	14	11	23	52					1	6	9	42	58		5	20	20	65	110				
21. Other circulatory disease ...								1		1	4	4	10				1	1	1	7	10		1	1	2	5	11	20			
22. Influenza ...					1							1						1	1		1				1	2					
23. Pneumonia ...					4	1	1		1	10	8	12	37	2			1	2	9	8	22	6	1	1	2	12	17	20	59		
24. Bronchitis ...					1					10	5	5	21				1	3	7	11	1			11	8	12	32				
25. Other diseases of respiratory system									1	4	1	6					1	2	1	3	7			1	3	5	4	13			
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...								2	1	2	5						1	1	2					2	2	3	7				
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...								1	1		2					1		2	1	4			1	1	3	1	6				
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...								1	3	1	1	6					2	1		1	4			3	4	1	2	10			
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...									2	6	8							2			2				2	6	8		2		
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...																	2				2				2			9			
31. Congenital malformations ...					3	2	1					6	3				3		6	2	1						3	10	21	22	70
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases					9				1	6	8	4	28	5			2	4	13	18	42	14					3	9			
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...						1	2	1	2	2		8				1					1		1	3	1	2	2		9		
34. All other accidents ...						1	1	2	5	5	2	16		1		1	1		8	11		2	1	2	6	6	10	27	10		
35. Suicide ...									2	3		5					2	3		5				4	6						
36. Homicide and operations of war ...																															
Totals ...	17	6	5	6	30	158	106	114	442	11	1	1	2	18	73	106	180	392	28	7	6	8	48	231	212	294	834				

rate was 21.75. The rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 21.7 per 1,000 live births.

Prematurity 8, pneumonia 6, and congenital malformations 5, were again the chief causes of infantile mortality. Eleven of the 28 infants lived for less than one day.

In the following table the deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age :—

Cause of Death	Sex M.	Sex F.	Under 1 day	Age at Death								Total under 12 mths
				1/7 days	1/4 wks	4 wks to 3 mths	3/6 mths	6/9 mths	9/12 mths	12 mths		
Prematurity	7	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Pneumonia	4	2	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	6	
Atelectasis	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Congenital Malformations	2	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	
Cerebral												
Haemorrhage	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Birth injury	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Hydrocephalus	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Totals	17	11	11	5	3	4	4	1	—	28		

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were 19 deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age during 1960, compared with 31 in 1959. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 11.13, much lower than any previous rate for the Borough. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 15.6.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one death from causes associated with child-birth during the year and one as the result of an attempt to procure abortion. The death-rate for the Borough (including abortion) was 1.14 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The rate for England and Wales was 0.39, a slight rise on the rate for 1959.

AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR FIVE YEAR
PERIODS FROM 1901-1960 AND FOR THE INDIVIDUAL
YEARS 1951-1960 FOR STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND
ENGLAND AND WALES

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES			ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate
1901-05	31.64	17.62	153	...	28.16	16.0
1906-10	29.50	15.98	128	...	26.2	14.6
1911-15	30.02	17.18	122	...	23.6	14.3
1916-20	25.04	17.80	111	...	20.0	14.5
1921-25	25.50	13.80	94	...	19.9	12.1
1926-30	21.64	13.49	85	...	16.7	12.1
1931-35	19.21	12.47	74	...	15.0	12.0
1936-40	18.89	12.50	63	...	14.9	12.5
1941-45	20.23	13.08	65	...	16.0	11.9
1946-50	21.70	11.00	51	...	18.0	11.5
1951-55	19.39	11.46	34.52	...	15.3	11.6
1956-60	20.78	10.92	26.82	...	16.3	11.6
1951	19.03	13.06	55	...	15.5	12.5
1952	19.26	10.71	25.31	...	15.3	11.3
1953	19.28	10.84	30.74	...	15.5	11.4
1954	19.73	10.99	29.19	...	15.2	11.3
1955	19.65	11.70	32.47	...	15.0	11.7
1956	20.36	11.75	37.63	...	15.7	11.7
1957	20.21	10.81	29.79	...	16.1	11.5
1958	20.83	11.05	21.75	...	16.4	11.7
1959	21.01	10.49	28.51	...	16.5	11.6
1960	21.47	10.49	16.4	...	17.1	11.5

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The six principal causes of death, with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding five years, were as follows :—

	Number of Deaths					
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
1. Heart and Circulatory Diseases ..	288	295	290	261	314	302
2. Cancer	157	145	168	146	155	151
3. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	104	96	99	87	90	61
4. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	105	95	103	126	106	135
5. Violence	46	38	44	47	45	38
6. Tuberculosis	13	9	15	11	12	14
Totals ...	713	678	719	678	722	701
Percentage of total deaths	85	82	84	82	80	80

The number of deaths from these causes fluctuates from year to year and for the past ten years there have been no spectacular increases or decreases with the exception of tuberculosis. The average annual number of deaths from this cause for the past three quinquennial periods have been 1946-50, 45; 1951-55, 20; 1955-60, 12.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of deaths from violence during 1960 :—

Cause of Death	Under 5								75 and over		Total					
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Gross			
Motor Vehicle																
Accidents ...	1	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	9	1	10		
Accidents in Home :																
Falls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	8	12		
Burns & Scalds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Other Home Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidents at Work	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	8	
Other Accidents	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	
Suicide	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	
Manslaughter ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Total	2	—	3	1	4	—	8	3	10	5	—	2	8	29	17	46

Of the ten deaths due to motor vehicle accident five were pedestrians. Two motor cyclists and one scooter rider died as a result of collisions and one man died from injuries received when he fell from a moving bus. The remaining death under this heading was the result of an accident which occurred in 1953 when he was knocked off his bicycle by a motor car.

The total number of motor vehicle accidents was two less than last year.

Deaths due to falls was double the figure for 1959 and deaths as a result of accidents at work increased from two to eight.

Of the deaths from suicide six were the result of coal gas poisoning, two barbiturate poisoning and two were from drowning.

Two of the "other accidents" were the result of falls down cliffs while on holiday, one was from barbiturate poisoning in conjunction with alcohol and one, a child 14 months old, from choking.

The death as a result of manslaughter was due to an attempt to procure an abortion.

The total number of violent deaths was two less than in 1959.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

I am indebted to the Engineer, Supply, Distribution, etc. of the Board for the following information in regard to the water supply of the Borough.

The supply has been of satisfactory purity throughout the year.

Part of the area is supplied with River Tees derived water and part from Long Newton Reservoir. The water in Long Newton Reservoir is a mixture of approximately one-quarter River Tees derived water and three-quarters Lartington water.

The treatment of the Lartington supply consists of slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. The River Tees derived supply is purified and decolourised by coagulation methods followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH is adjusted by lime addition and the sterilisation is carried out by means of chlorine.

Water which has been standing in the open distribution reservoir at Long Newton is passed through rotary micro-strainers and chlorinated before passing into supply.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

All dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the house.

A summary of the results of the examination of samples of water from the two sources of supply is given below. As the water in the Long Newton reservoir has characteristics different from the original supplies a summary is also given of the chemical analysis of the water leaving the reservoir.

Chemical Results expressed in parts per million

	DARLINGTON RIVER TEES SUPPLY			LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH value	7.5	8.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.7
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.013	0.060	Nil	0.044	0.290	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen .	0.040	0.091	Nil	0.078	0.180	0.015
Nitrite Nitrogen ...	0.001†	0.01†	Nil	0.01†	0.5	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	1.04	3.4	Nil	0.18	1.0	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	1.15	3.0	0.2	6.35	12.4	3.3
Colour (Hazen Units)	9	22	Nil	68	160	15
Turbidity	3†	10	Nil	4†	11	3†
Free Carbon Dioxide .	4.0	15.0	Nil	5.2	11	2.0
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ .	73	112	25	26	43	12
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	73	112	25	26	43	12
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	62	100	40	20	29	10
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	135	190	70	46	66	33
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	112	142	74	39	52	28
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	32	66	18	11	20	5
Chlorides as Cl ...	9.6	20	6.5	7	9	4
Phosphates as P ₂ O ₅ ..	0.02	0.03	0.01†	0.02	0.03	0.01
Silicate as SiO ₂ ...	4	6	1†	3	5	2
Iron as Fe	0.08	0.54	Nil	0.2	0.5	0.02
Conductivity	270	360	150	111	130	78
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	182	245	100	85	103	64

† = Less than

Bacteriological Results —

	RIVER TEES SUPPLY DARLINGTON			LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	4	14	0	11	38	1
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	5	19	0	13	40	2
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	4	27	0	14	80	2

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. 97%.

Percentage of samples showing no reaction for **B. coli** (Type 1) per 100 ml. 98%.

† Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. 98%.

Percentage of samples showing no reaction for **B. Coli** (Type 1) per 100 ml. 98%.

† River Tees Supply Darlington.

Water leaving Long Newton Reservoir—Chemical results.

Chemical Results expressed in parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0·013	0·025	0·007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0·078	0·105	0·045
Nitrite Nitrogen	0·001†	0·003	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	0·5	0·8	0·1
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	5·45	9·6	2·2
Colour Hazen Units	57	115	15
pH value	7·1	7·3	6·9
Free Carbon Dioxide	2·8	4·6	1·4
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	40	45	35
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	40	45	35
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	34	43	24
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	74	87	65
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	58	65	52
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	16	22	9
Chlorides as Cl	10	12	9
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	0·02†	0·02	Nil
Silicate as SiO ₂	3	5	1·5
Iron as Fe	0·15	0·36	0·06

† = Less than

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector,
Mr. E. Varley, to the Medical Officer of Health, on the work
of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1960.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

The following table gives details of the work carried out by the Inspectors.

Summary of the work of Inspectors, 1960

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Slum Clearance.

In 1960 confirmation of the three outstanding Areas namely the Starkey Street, Metcalfe and Bolsover Street, and Clarence and Donald Street Areas was received and twelve further Areas containing a total of 263 houses were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas. They were:—

The King Street Area	The Portrack Lane (South) Area
The Ware Street Area	The Railway Street Area
The Prince Regent Street Area	The Richmond Street Area
The Bath Lane (South) Area	The Compton and Haswell
The Henzell Street (No. 1) Area	Streets Area
The Henzell Street (No. 2) Area	The Christopher and
The Shakespeare Street Area	Herring Streets Area

Confirmation of the Prince Regent Street, King Street and Ware Street Areas has been received and the remaining Areas are awaiting the holding or result of Local Public Enquiries.

The number of houses in declared and confirmed Areas and those streets dealt with completely by action under Section 17 of the Act (by individual demolition) now totals 1,630. The balance of the properties scheduled for clearance in the first five year scheme (1956-60) have been inspected and details prepared and a start will be made during the year 1961 on the second five year programme.

The selection of the Areas for our ten year programme which was submitted to the Ministry in 1955 was an easy matter as they consisted mainly of properties which would have been dealt with at a much earlier date if it had not been for the war and the subsequent housing shortage in the immediate post-war years. It was known that there remained a large number of houses which should be considered for clearance when opportunity arose, as we were up to schedule with our clearance and re-housing programme, it seemed that the time was opportune to review the position and to indicate areas which would be subject to inspection for this purpose when our present scheme was completed in 1965. By declaring these proposed areas an indication would be given not only of houses to be considered for demolition but, which is equally as important, indicating those which were likely to remain for a period of over 15 years, and which would therefore, warrant expenditure not only on general repair but for the provision of amenities either with or without financial assistance in the form of

Discretionary or Standard Grant. Also, constant requests are being made to the Department from solicitors, agents, and other interested parties regarding the life of certain properties for which mortgages are being arranged for potential owner/occupiers who are requesting assurance that the houses in question are not likely to be included in clearance schemes.

An external survey was therefore made during the year of all areas containing sub-standard houses about which we have knowledge in the Department and proposals were drawn up for a clearance scheme for the third five years. The total number of houses suggested for this third five year scheme is approximately 1,300 and it is hoped that any properties outside these proposals which are not in a satisfactory condition will, within the next ten years have been brought up to standard with or without the use of financial assistance in the form of Improvement Grants.

Individual Unfit Houses—Closing and Demolition.

Forty-four houses were dealt with as being individually unfit under the provisions of Section 17 of the principal Act, and two under the provisions of Circular No. 33/56. Thirty-five were closed and eleven demolished. All of the properties except eight were in Areas included in the Council's slum clearance proposals.

Repair of Individually Unfit Houses.

Inspections of individually unfit properties necessitated the serving of eighteen formal notices under Section 9 of the principal Act. Repairs to fourteen houses were satisfactorily completed as a result of notices served during the year 1959-60.

Overcrowding.

During the year ten houses were reported to the Housing Department as being overcrowded. This number was divided into two groups:—

	Houses Occupied by	
	One Family	Two or More Families
Statutorily overcrowded in accordance with the Act	1	—
Overcrowded due to the exclusion of the communal living room	8	1

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

During the year sixty-six applications were received for Discretionary Grants and sixty-five were approved. Eighteen applications were received for Standard Grants and seventeen were approved. This means that since the inception of the various schemes there have been 313 approvals for Improvement and Discretionary Grants and twenty-nine for Standard Grants. It is hoped that there will be a continued and increased use of such Grants to upgrade sub-standard properties and provide fit and useful units of accommodation for those families wishing to remain in the areas of the Borough in which they now live.

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are the details of action under the provisions of the Rent Act :—

1. No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	6
2. No. of applications refused	—
3. No. of notices served of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair (Form J)	6
4. No. of undertakings received after service of Form J	3
5. No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	3
6. No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Nuisances and Repairs dealt with under the Act.

The number of complaints received in the Department during the year was 624, the majority of which concerned nuisances being caused by defects in dwelling houses. As a result of inspections following these complaints and other routine inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors, notices were served as follows :—

Preliminary Notices served	224
Statutory Notices served	121
Number of premises in respect of which notices served during 1959/60 were complied with	166

Dangerous Buildings and Other Structures.

It was necessary during the year to report twenty-three properties to the Borough Engineer as being in such a condition as to be dangerous and requiring immediate attention.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The provisions of this Act came into force during the year and increased the powers of the Local Authority which had previously been dependant on the provisions of the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

This Act became operative in August, 1960, adding to the provisions of the Public Health Act in relation to licensing, and amending planning law regarding caravan sites. Following planning permission being granted by the appropriate Committee, a site can now be licensed subject to such conditions as the Local Authority consider necessary. One application was granted during the year for the use of a site for a limited period.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises.

The following is a classified list of various premises in operation throughout the Borough in which food is handled :—

Bakehouses	29	Mineral Water Factories ...	2
Bacon Warehouse	1	Off Licences	23
Boarding Houses	5	Offensive Trades	7
Butchers	56	Pickle Factories	2
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars, etc.	45	Poultry and Dairy Produce	7
Cake Shops	25	Private Hotels	3
Cold Store and Wholesale Meat Depot	1	Preserve Manufacturers ...	1
Departmental Stores	4	Public Houses and Hotels ...	83
Fried Fish Shops	44	Small Meats Factories	3
Fruiterers	34	Slaughterhouses	3
Fruit Warehouses	12	School Meals	40
Frozen Food Warehouses ...	3	Social Clubs	46
General Dealers	191	Sweet Shops	65
Grocers	79	Toffee Apple Manufacturers	1
Grocery Warehouses	11	Travelling Grocery	
Hawkers Storage Accom. ...	7	Van Depot	1
Hamburger Manufacturer ...	1	Wholesale Cheese Factor ...	1
Ice-Cream Factories	2	Wet Fish Shops	7
Ice-Cream Depots	2	Works Canteens	24
Manufacturing Confectioners	5	Wholesale Tea Merchant ...	1
		Wholesale Confectionery ...	3

Routine inspections continued and 934 visits were made to food premises. It was necessary to serve thirty-three Informal Notices and on re-inspection it was found that twenty-three premises had been brought to a satisfactory standard following notices served during 1959-60.

Registered Premises.

The following premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act :—

1. Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	3
2. Storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream	241
3. Manufacture of sausages and preserved meat ...	33
4. Cooking of hams	6
5. Cooking of shell fish	1
6. Preserve Works	1

Inspection of Licensed Premises.

A special survey of public houses was carried out in order to investigate the way in which food is being prepared and served on these premises. At the same time opportunity was taken to deal with other items relating to general conditions on the premises, e.g. sanitary accommodation, the provision and maintenance of which is subject to conditions set out in the Public Health Act, 1936 as well as the Food Hygiene Regulations. As a result of this survey, action is being taken to deal with items not complying with the required standards.

Food—Sampling.

A total of thirty-two samples of foodstuffs were purchased informally and submitted to the Public Analyst for his observations. They were :—

Almond Essence 1; Butter Drops 1; Cake Mixture 1; Coffee Essence 1; Curry Powder 1; Custard Powder 1; Dressed Crab 1; Fish Paste 1; Glycerine & Honey Cough Mixture 1; Granulated Sugar 4; Gravy Salt 1; Jam 1; Lemon Juice 1; Malt Vinegar 1; Marmalade 2; Milk 3; Orange Squash 1; Pineapple Slices 1; Sauce 1; Steak & Kidney Pudding 1; Stewed Steak 1; Tea 1; Tinned Crab 1; Tinned Cream 1; Vanilla Flavouring 1; White Pepper 1.

The samples, with one exception i.e. granulated sugar, were of genuine quality. This sample was submitted as a result of a complaint of adulteration and the findings were dealt with by the Prosecution Sub-Committee.

Bacteriological Sampling of Food.

Nine samples of food were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Seven of these samples were taken in connection with cases of food poisoning, the other two were routine check samples at a bakery.

Complaints of Unfit Food.

Twenty-nine complaints of unsatisfactory food were received by the Department. Detailed investigations were carried out into all of these complaints and as a result of the findings, and after reference to the Prosecution Sub-Committee the following action was taken :—

Prosecutions.

1. A market stallholder for selling a steak pie containing mould.
Fined £5.
2. A mobile shop trader for selling a beef and kidney pie containing mould. Fined £3. Costs £3 3s 0d.
3. A mobile shop trader for selling a malt loaf in a mouldy condition. Absolute discharge. Costs 4s 0d.
4. A dairy for supplying milk in a dirty milk bottle.
Fined £5. Costs £3 3s 0d.

In five other cases warnings were issued to the firms concerned.

Food Condemnation.

The following is a summary of various foodstuffs inspected during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	178 lb. 4 oz.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	10 lb. 4½ oz.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Cake Mix	...	...	...	...	...	17 lb.
Cereal	...	...	...	...	...	306 lb. 8¾ oz.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	939 lb. 7 oz.
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	16 lb. 4 oz.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	2,569 lb. 4¾ oz.
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	6½ dozen.
Frozen Goods, Assorted	...	...	...	...	...	457 packets.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	4,453 lb.
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	530 lb. 5 oz.
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	8 cases.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1,849 lb. 10½ oz.

Honey	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	45 lb. 4 oz.
Jiffi Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	11 oz.
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz.
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	30 lb.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	4,627 lb. 6½ oz.
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	...	2¾ dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	345 lb.
Morfat Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	4 lb. 2 oz.
Pastry Mix	...	...	...	...	...	7 cases.
Pickle	...	...	...	...	...	24 lb. 10 oz.
Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	12 lb.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	46 lb. 13½ oz.
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	83 lb. 8 oz.
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	569 lb. 1 oz.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	18 lb.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	12 oz.
Tomato Paste	...	...	...	...	...	30 lb.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	2,486 lb. 5½ oz.

The above food was inspected and condemned almost entirely as a result of requests from the management of wholesale warehouses and retail shopkeepers and consists, in the main, of tinned and packeted foods. All of the food was destroyed by means of burning in the incinerator at the Corporation Yard.

THE MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.
 THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.
 THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Registration.

No. of Distributors on Register	...	...	...	179
No. of Pasteurisers Licences issued	...	...	...	2
No. of licences to sell Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	146
No. of licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested milk	...	...	...	23
No. of licences to sell Sterilised milk	...	...	...	134

Sampling.

Thirty-six samples of milk pasteurised at the licensed plants in the Borough were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. One failed the Methylene Blue test but the remainder were satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

Three slaughterhouses were again licensed for use during 1960, the two principal ones being in constant use throughout the year whilst the third was used only in the first half of the year.

Numerous consultations were held throughout the year between the Council representatives and various interested parties in connection with the preparation of the Slaughterhouse Report, for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. As a result a positive policy for future slaughtering arrangements in the Borough was submitted to the Ministry in December. These proposals covered the modernisation of two of the existing slaughterhouses to bring them to a standard conforming with the appropriate Regulations, and the closure of the remaining building which it was found could not be brought to the required standard. Provision for the replacement of slaughtering facilities lost by the closure of this slaughterhouse is under active consideration by the Council and the parties concerned.

The following table sets out complete details of the animals slaughtered and the condemnations, and it will be seen that 100% inspection was maintained.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part for the year 1960.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5896	901	96	19626	9921
Number inspected	5896	901	96	19626	9921
All diseases except					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.					
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	4	28	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2969	359	—	275	453
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	39	15	—	—	118
Cysticerosis.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	72	2	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Twenty-three persons were granted slaughtermen's licences during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax.

Three cases of suspected Anthrax, two affecting animals at slaughterhouses and one in the cattle market, were notified to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. All three cases proved negative.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Consequent upon widespread outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease the Borough was included in a Control Area Order operative from the 9th November and continuing in force until 20th November, 1960.

Whilst no actual outbreaks occurred within the Borough boundary the movement of all animals into and within the Borough became the subject of special licensing procedure. In this period the cattle market on two occasions was restricted to the sale of animals for slaughter, these being moved into and out of the market only if accompanied by movement licences and being marked in accordance with statutory requirements.

The Health Department was responsible for the issuing of all the necessary movement licences and checking on the movement of animals where necessary. A temporary local control centre and information service was set up by the Department to assist farmers, butchers, cattle transporters and other persons affected by the restrictions. Close liaison was maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food temporary Foot and Mouth Disease Control Centre at Chester-le-Street. The work was complicated by the fact that the Borough was at the same time within a Swine Fever Infected Area (see details given under Swine Fever below) which involved additional licences and other restrictions for the movement of swine.

Swine Fever.

Two cases of suspected Swine Fever, one at a slaughterhouse and one at a farmstead, were notified to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Both cases proved to be negative.

As a result of outbreaks of Swine Fever in the North Riding and the County of Durham, restrictions on the movement and marketing of pigs were imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, covering the whole of Durham County and the North Riding. These restrictions commenced on the 7th November, 1960 and were still in force at the end of the year.

Whilst no actual cases occurred in Stockton all movements out of and within the Borough were the subject of control by the Health Department and special licences were issued to accompany swine movements. Pigs passing through the cattle market had to go for slaughter and were marked in accordance with statutory requirements.

A temporary local control centre and information service as detailed under Foot and Mouth Disease was set up by the Department.

From the commencement of control until the end of the year the cattle market was, on eight occasions, restricted to the sale of fatstock pigs.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS (RECORDS) ORDER, 1960

This Order became operative on the 1st March, 1960 and revoked the previous Order of 1925.

In order to bring the provisions of the new Order to the attention of the farmers within the Borough a circular letter was prepared and this, together with a specimen copy of the type of records to be kept was sent to each of them.

A leaflet on "warbles" prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was also enclosed to remind farmers of the action to be taken to minimise troubles from this pest.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

Two licences were issued under the provisions of the above Order in respect of plant used for the boiling of waste foods for feeding to animals or poultry.

Tuberculosis in Cattle—Area Eradication Plan.

On the 1st March, 1960, the Borough became part of an Area scheduled as an eradication area under the Tuberculosis (Northumberland and East Durham Eradication Area)

Order, 1960. Such Orders were made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food where the majority of cattle in the area are free from tuberculosis.

Subsequently, on the 1st October, 1960, the whole of England and Wales became subject to the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960, which, in effect, means that the disease amongst cattle in the two countries is, for all practical purposes, non-existent.

This is the culmination of a plan commenced in 1950 to eradicate bovine tuberculosis throughout the country and although the Borough was brought into the scheme in its later stages its effect has been very apparent in the meat condemnation figures for this disease given elsewhere in this report.

Cattle Market—General.

Routine inspections of the cattle market were carried out on all sale days and 999 licences were issued for the movement of 10,336 pigs. In addition to the above licences issued under normal swine movement regulations, numerous licences for the movement of cattle, sheep and pigs were issued during the period when the Borough was included in an area affected by Foot and Mouth Disease and Swine Fever Orders.

Agricultural (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

The twenty-one farms in the Borough were inspected under this Act, which deals with the provision and maintenance of suitable and adequate sanitary conveniences for agricultural workers.

The general conditions were found to be satisfactory in accordance with the memorandum issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a summary of the work of the Rodent Operator and his part-time assistant during the year :—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	277
Number of premises surveyed					
Business	148				
Dwelling Houses	189				
Agricultural Premises	4	...	...	...	341

Number of premises treated						
Business	90					
Dwelling Houses	187					
Agricultural Premises	—	...	...	...	...	277

Number of bodies collected						
Rats	339					
Mice	391	...	...	...	...	730

Sewer Treatment						
Manholes test-baited	...	...	...	...	...	194
*Manholes pre-baited	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Manholes poison-baited	...	...	...	...	...	379

* Pre-baiting discontinued on introduction of warfarin treatment.

In furtherance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's recommendations, the use of warfarin baits with special preservative agents for the treatment of sewers was continued during the year.

Results are still encouraging and it would seem that this chronic poisoning technique has already resulted in a reduction in the level of the rat population in the sewers generally.

Other activities were principally confined to treatment of smaller infestations and the routine treatment of the refuse tip although the building development taking place on the outskirts of the town has given rise to new infestations due to the inevitable disturbances of the ground and the consequent movement of rats to new harbourage in domestic buildings, etc.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are in operation in the Borough :—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	5
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Merchant	...	...	...	...	1

The question of the unsuitability of four of the buildings both in siting and construction is still under consideration and is, of necessity, linked with future slaughtering arrangements in the Borough now the subject of the Slaughterhouses Report sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

Hairdressers.

The number of persons on the register of hairdressers and barbers at the end of the year was 77. All of the premises which were inspected were found to be maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner.

Hawkers.

The number of persons now on the register for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables from mobile vehicles is 35.

Drainage.

Inspections of inefficient and/or defective drainage systems resulted in thirty-one notices being served enabling the nuisances to be dealt with after twenty-four hours default of the person or persons responsible.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The registered commonlodging house was operated in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One shop and two market stalls were licensed for the sale of pets. Routine inspections revealed that these were being operated in a satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The total number of factories on the Register at the end of the year was 313 as compared with 303 in the year 1959.

The following table gives prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act :—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :—

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 30	30	8	1
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 283	283	152	8
	313	160	9

2. Cases in which defects were found :—

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient 	1	1	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	50	25	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	3	4	1	—
	—	—	—	—
	55	30	1	2
	—	—	—	—

3. Number of outworkers employed in the Borough—1.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year some 62 visits and inspections relating to atmospheric pollution were made and 13 observations carried out on various types of emission. Processes dealt with included a steelworks, laundry, joinery and plywood manufacturers, and office equipment manufacturers. Works of improvement known to be carried out during the year which should reduce pollution were the installations of a smokeless incinerator at an office equipment manufacturers and a dust extractor unit at a joinery and plywood works. In addition, a laundry with a record of unsatisfactory emissions was closed and work was proceeding at a steel works on the replacement of a cupola and converter furnaces with an electric arc furnace and fabric gas cleaning plant. Two notices were received of proposals to instal new furnaces.

The question of the establishment of Smoke Control Areas was kept under review and experiments are being carried out by the Housing Department on one of the new estates, in the use of a solid smokeless fuel in order to determine whether this fuel can be burnt satisfactorily in existing grates.

A travelling exhibition van operated by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation was on show in the High Street for three days during November. It is estimated that some 250 persons visited the exhibition.

The Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee continued to co-ordinate the efforts of individual authorities in the

main problem of pollution on Tess-side, and regular meetings were held of the Technical Officers apart from the quarterly meetings of the main Committee.

The recording of atmospheric pollution by means of deposit gauges (which now total 59 throughout Tees-side) was continued, and the comparison of the readings of the four gauges in the Borough with others on Tees-side is, as usual, set out in the table opposite.

ERNEST VARLEY,

Public Health Inspector.

Wind Records for 1956/60.

	1956	1957	1958	Percentages	
				1959	1960
N	9.75	9.1	7.35	9.35	10.68
NE	11.83	11.4	10.47	10.35	11.10
E	4.2	4.0	6.32	6.66	7.28
SE	5.39	4.2	4.64	2.90	5.29
S	25.25	30.4	22.12	19.45	17.33
SW	22.53	20.3	23.0	26.16	25.56
W	11.15	10.5	12.0	11.38	9.67
NW	7.2	7.0	6.52	6.99	8.21
Calm	1.9	2.4	3.04	3.30	2.77
No Record	0.9	0.7	4.54	3.46	2.13

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS
PER SQUARE MILE

Guages in Stockton-on-Tees

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
North End Rec. Ground (Semi- Industrial)	23.56	20.12	26.30	21.29	22.90	Industrial Areas	54.59	52.73	52.10	41.12	50.60
Quayside Mission (Semi- Industrial)	22.74	21.04	24.34	22.03	21.06	Semi- Industrial Areas	30.30	29.69	27.30	22.48	24.83
Drill Hall Norton (Residential)	14.96	12.51	15.23	12.89	17.24	Residential Areas	15.72	15.43	15.37	12.60	14.36
Oxbridge Cottage (Residential)	11.21	11.45	11.49	10.42	12.92						

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications received (after correction) during each quarter of the year 1960 was as follows :—

DISEASE		Quarter Ended				Total
		31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	15	18	7	7	47
Whooping Cough ...	...	61	43	15	8	127
Acute Poliomyelitis—						
Paralytic	...	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	8	52	267	151	478
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	5	9	26	10	50
Meningococcal Infection ...	...	—	2	1	—	3
Acute Pneumonia ...	...	1	4	1	12	18
Encephalitis infective	...	1	1	—	3	5
Post infective	...	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	...	2	—	3	1	6
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning ...	...	—	1	1	9	11
Puerperal pyrexia ...	...	2	4	1	2	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>		Totals	95	135	323	203
						756

As is usual with infectious diseases the incidence of the various diseases differed considerably from 1959 when almost twice as many notifications were received. This is mainly on account of the reduced incidence of measles. Whooping cough and food poisoning also showed a reduced incidence but, on the other hand scarlet fever and dysentery were more prevalent. Fortunately there were no cases of poliomyelitis confirmed during the year and for the eighth consecutive year there were no cases of diphtheria.

Apart from pneumonia, no deaths were registered as being due to any of these diseases.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

All cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Borough are removed to the West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough. During 1960, 316 cases were admitted to this hospital compared with 255 during 1959.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases specified admitted during 1960. Where the original diagnosis was amended after admission to the

hospital, cases have been classified in accordance with the amended diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	23
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	14
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	7
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polimyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other admissions	...	...	...	...	...	228
						—
					Total	316

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Excellent laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories at Middlesbrough and Newcastle. Almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. There is close co-operation between the Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Middlesbrough and the Medical Officer of Health and full advantage is taken of the facilities offered.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst at Newcastle. Samples of heat treated milk for examination by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, specimens for the Rh Factor, blood grouping and the Wasserman and Kahn reactions, are sent to the laboratory at Middlesbrough.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners and by the Chest Physician are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1960.

	No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.60	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Gross Total
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.60	...	253	174	427	33	27	60	487
Added during year	...	24	13	37	1	2	3	40
Removed during year	...	13	7	20	2	—	2	22
Remaining on Reg. 31.12.60	...	264	180	444	32	29	61	505

The net result of the additions to and removals from the register during the year was an addition of seventeen in the number of respiratory cases and an addition of one in the number of non-respiratory cases.

The incidence rates per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis for the five-year periods 1926-60 and rates for the individual years 1955-1960 were as follows :—

1926-30	.....	1·86
1931-35	.....	1·51
1936-40	.....	1·51
1941-45	.....	1·60
1946-50	.....	1·35
1951-55	.....	1·00
1956-60	.....	0·59
1955	.....	0·86
1956	.....	0·77
1957	.....	0·64
1958	.....	0·59
1959	.....	0·48
1960	.....	0·50

Thirteen deaths were certified during the year as being due to tuberculosis, an increase of four on last years figure. These deaths were all from respiratory tuberculosis and comprised nine males and four females.

The tuberculosis death-rate is 0.16 compared with 0.11 for last year with 0.075 the rate for England and Wales.

The average death-rate for both types of the disease per 1,000 of the population for each five year period from 1911-1960 and for the individual years 1955-60 are given below :—

		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1911-15	.....	1·28	0·75	2·03
1916-20	.....	1·30	0·57	1·87
1921-25	.....	0·91	0·37	1·28
1926-30	.....	0·90	0·35	1·25
1931-35	.....	0·74	0·20	0·94
1936-40	.....	0·63	0·14	0·77
1941-45	.....	0·71	0·11	0·88
1946-50	.....	0·40	0·12	0·61
1951-55	.....	0·23	0·04	0·27
1956-60	.....	0·13	0·02	0·15
1955	.....	0·16	0·02	0·18
1956	.....	0·14	0·01	0·15
1957	.....	0·11	0·03	0·14
1958	.....	0·14	0·05	0·19
1959	.....	0·11	—	0·11
1960	.....	0·16	—	0·16

The sex and age distribution of the deaths is given in the table on page 19.

CANCER

This disease (including 3 deaths from Leukaemia) caused 157 deaths during the year, 88 being males and 69 females, compared with 145 during 1959.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 35 male and 4 female deaths an increase of five and one respectively on the 1959 figures. Cancer of the breast and of the uterus both showed reductions on last years figures while deaths from cancer of the stomach in both males and females increased.

The death-rate from the disease is 1.93 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.84 the rate for 1959, and with 2.16 the rate for England and Wales.

The death-rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus increased slightly from 0.42 to 0.49 compared with 0.48 for England and Wales.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths from cancer are shown in the table on page 19.

FOOD POISONING

Eleven cases of food poisoning were notified during the year and four cases were otherwise ascertained. Twelve of these cases were the result of an outbreak of salmonella infection (typhi-murium type) among school children, the suspected source being school meals prepared in a school meals kitchen, although bacteriological confirmation was not obtained owing to delay in the receipt of information regarding the outbreak.

Three other isolated cases of food poisoning were notified. In one case the infection was identified as Salmonella Stanley but in the other two cases the agent was not identified.

After the first acute attack the illness cleared up quickly in all cases.

HOME SAFETY

Meetings of the Home Safety Advisory Committee are held at regular intervals and a talk is given at each meeting on some aspect of home safety. A report is submitted at

each meeting giving details of the home accidents in the Borough which have been dealt with at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital and the Children's Hospital.

A summary of these accidents showing the cause and the sex and age of the patients involved is given below. The deaths resulting from home accidents are dealt with in the paragraph of the report dealing with violent deaths on page 15.

Cause	Sex M.	Sex F.	Under 1	Age Periods							75 & over	Total
				1/4	5/14	15/24	25/44	45/64	65/74			
Falls	31	60	3	37	13	6	9	14	4	5	91	
Burns	17	26	2	19	5	5	6	6	—	—	43	
Scalds	20	24	—	16	7	7	3	7	3	1	44	
Cuts	29	35	—	14	14	10	17	9	—	—	64	
Others	23	46	1	19	10	7	19	9	4	—	69	
Total	120	191	6	105	49	35	54	45	11	6	311	

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Numerous applications are received at the Health Department from elderly people who are in need of help of one kind or another. The principal applications are for domestic help, meals on wheels or hostel accommodation. There is still a considerable waiting list for hostel accommodation and the demand for domestic help keeps the service stretched to the limit of its capacity. The meals on wheels service, which is operated by the W.V.S. provides a mid-day meal on two days a week to 70 elderly people.

A workroom for the elderly which was established towards the end of 1958 now employs 48 people, each working ten hours weekly (two hours daily). The workroom is managed by a voluntary committee with financial help from the Corporation.

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF THE SERVICES ADMINISTERED IN THE BOROUGH BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the Area Medical Officer for the County Council for the No. 12 Area which comprises the whole of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. Part of the services of administrative staff of the Health Department is paid for by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

There was no change during the year in the Child Welfare Centre arrangements. The medical staffing of the centres is carried out by medical practitioners employed on a sessional basis.

The following table shows the numbers of attendances made at each of the centres, the number of medical consultations and the average attendances per session during 1960.

CENTRE	ATTENDANCES			Average attendance per session	Number of Medical Consultations
	Under 1 year	1/5 years	Total		
131 Norton Road	1203	247	1450	28.75	489
Woodlands	3953	1825	5778	58.0	495
St. Ann's Tce. ...	809	406	1215	24.0	318
Norton Green	3331	1256	4587	46.0	573
Brown's Bridge ...	1876	680	2556	51.2	447
Eastbourne Hall	713	292	1005	21.0	171
Kiora	2087	305	2392	47.75	566
Hartburn	2470	1315	3785	78.75	376
Totals	16442	6326	22768	44.43	3435

ANTE-NATAL CENTRE

As most expectant mothers now receive ante-natal care from their own doctor under the National Health Service, the attendances at the ante-natal centre were again very low the average attendance being 5.5. The total attendances were 281 compared with 280 during 1959 and 447 during 1958. The number of medical consultations was 264.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Artificial Sunlight Clinics are held at the child welfare centre, 131 Norton Road, twice weekly. During 1960, 478 attendances were made, an average of 5 per session.

HEALTH VISITORS

At the end of the year, seven full-time and one part-time health visitor, were employed in the Borough. One health visitor divides her time between tuberculosis home visiting and attendance at the Chest Clinic, home visiting of mental defectives and maternity and child welfare. The other health visitors are mainly occupied on maternity and child welfare work.

During the year domiciliary visits were paid by these health visitors as follows :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	14,308
Tuberculosis	1,733
General Health	12
Mental Deficiency	672
Aged People	361
Total	17,086

MIDWIVES

Eleven district midwives were employed in the Borough at the end of the year. They attended 755 confinements and seven miscarriages during the year an increase of twelve on the figure for 1959. They also attended 65 mothers after discharge from hospital. A doctor was present on 70 occasions, the remaining 677 confinements being conducted by the midwife. Gas/air analgesia was given to 422 patients, in 379 cases by the midwife. Medical aid was called by the midwife in 71 cases.

The number of visits paid by midwives was as follows:—

Ante-natal	5,245
Nursing	12,239
Post-natal	1,430

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough was as follows:—

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Over 15	Total
Smallpox					
Vaccinated	429	48	23	51	551
Re-vaccinated	—	6	9	93	108
Diphtheria					
Primary	6	11	390	—	407
Re-inforcing	—	14	1237	—	1251
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough					
Primary	743	200	21	—	964
Re-inforcing	—	60	53	—	113
Whooping Cough					
Primary	—	1	—	—	1
Re-inforcing	—	—	—	—	—

POLIOMYELITIS

The number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis is shown in the following statement :—

	Received two injections during 1960	priors to 1960	Total	Received three injections 1960
Children under 15 yrs. ...	784	11505	12289	6322
Young Persons	171	1849	2020	
Persons born before 1933 but under 40 years	360	—	360	
Others	12	176	188	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1327	13530	14857	6322
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to the above vaccinations which were carried out at special sessions arranged by the local authority, 9,651 cc's of poliomyelitis vaccine were issued to medical practitioners for vaccinations at their surgeries.

DAY NURSERIES

The two day nurseries in the Borough each provide places for 60 children.

The number of places provided and the average daily attendance at each nursery during the year is given in the following table.

NURSERY	No. of places	No. on register 31/12/60	Average daily attendances			Total
			Under 2 yrs.	2/5 yrs.		
Norton Road	... 60	42	7	25	32	
Durham Road	... 60	42	10	27	37	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	120	84	17	52	69	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Arrangements are in operation by which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who require dental treatment are referred to the School Dental Officer for examination and treatment. Twenty-three pre-school children received dental treatment during the year under these arrangements. One expectant mother was referred to the dentist.

HOME NURSING

The twelve district nurses employed in the Borough paid 40,930 visits to 1,402 patients. 589 patients were over 65 years of age and 59 under 5 years of age. 11,035 visits were paid for the purpose of giving injections.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS

The Durham County Council carries a stock of appliances and nursing equipment for loan in appropriate cases. A supply of the smaller items of nursing equipment is available at the child welfare centre, 131 Norton Road.

During the year 1960, the following articles were issued on loan to Stockton patients.

Air cushions	13	Lifting poles	1
Bedsteads	1	Mattresses (Dunlopillo) ...	1
Bedcradles	5	Rubber sheets	7
Bed pans	13	Invalid chairs—Push	22
Bedrests	7	Junior Push	2
Crutches (pairs)	3	Urine bottles	1
Commodes	10	Toilet seats	1
Easicarri Hoists	1	Walking sticks	3
Kidney Bowls	1	Reclining chair	1

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The area covered by Stockton Depot includes, in addition to the Borough, the Urban District of Billingham, the Rural District of Stckton and when required, part of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Eight ambulances and one light sitting case ambulance are in operation, manned by 30 driver-attendants.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Patients carried :—

Stretcher cases	...	7,463
Sitting cases	...	22,537
	—	30,000
Total mileage covered	...	202,442

The number of patients carried increased by 2,770 over the 1959 figure—687 stretcher cases and 2,770 sitting cases. The total mileage increased by 14,431 miles.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is carried out in the Borough by part-time domestic helps supervised by an Assistant County Organiser. At the end of the year 68 domestic helps were employed. The majority of the cases assisted by the domestic helps are elderly people. Maternity cases and cases where the housewife is incapable through illness of managing the housework are also undertaken.

LIST OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AVAILABLE IN THE BOROUGH

Child Welfare Centres

1. 131 Norton Road	Wednesdays ...	2— 4 p.m.
2. Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane	Tuesdays ...	10—12 a.m. 2— 4 p.m.
3. Baptist Sunday School, St. Ann's Terrace	Tuesdays ...	2— 4 p.m.
4. Schoolroom, The Green, Norton	Thursdays ...	10—12 a.m. 2— 4 p.m.
5. Methodist Sunday School, Brown's Bridge, Bishopton Road	Fridays ...	2— 4 p.m.
6. Eastbourne Hall, Appleton Road	Mondays ...	2— 4 p.m.
7. Kiora, Ragpath Lane, Roseworth Estate	Fridays ...	2— 4 p.m.
8. Elmwood, Greens Lane, Hartburn	Mondays ...	2— 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Centres

131 Norton Road	Thursdays ...	2— 4 p.m.
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Day Nurseries

Norton Road	Accommodation for 60 children
Durham Road	Accommodation for 60 children

Sunlight Clinic

131 Norton Road	Two sessions weekly (Treatment by appointment)
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School Clinics

General Clinic, Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane	Wednesdays and Fridays 2— 4 p.m.
Specialist, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, 78 Norton Road ...	By appointment
Specialist, Eye Clinic, 78 Norton Road	By appointment
Orthoptic Clinic, 78 Norton Road	By appointment

School Dental Clinics

Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane ...	By appointment
School Clinic, 78 Norton Road	By appointment

Speech Therapy Classes

Nelson Terrace	By appointment
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Child Guidance Clinic

Nelson Terrace	By appointment
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Open Air School, Norton

Accommodation for 140 children

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Stockton & Thornaby Hospital	Males—Tuesdays	5 p.m.
	Fridays	9-30 a.m.
	Saturdays ...	9 a.m.
	Females—Tuesdays	2 p.m.
	Fridays	2 p.m.

Chest Clinic, Bowesfield Lane	By appointment
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STOCKTON-ON-TEES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Report on the Work of the School Health Service 1960.

Details associated with Education in the Borough—

Number of schools	33
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These include 22 Primary Schools, seven Secondary Modern Schools (two of which were newly opened during the year), one Secondary Technical School, two Secondary Grammar Schools and one Special Open Air School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Pupils. There are also two Nursery Classes for pre-school children.

Number of children on the roll	15,257
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MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children inspected was 4,645, this total being made up of 1,546 entrants, 880 leavers and 2,219 other inspections.

3,516 children, referred by parents, teachers, school nurses or educational welfare officers were examined as "Specials."

1,064 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out during the year.

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

The number of individual pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin) is given below.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective			Total individual pupils
	Vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions		
1956 and later	...	—	2	2
1955	...	13	64	76
1954	...	28	87	113
1953	...	6	25	30
1952	...	15	20	35
1951	...	35	61	92
1950	...	14	4	18
1949	...	13	13	25
1948	...	53	38	87
1947	...	33	17	45
1946	...	8	8	16
1945 and earlier	...	81	35	112
Total	...	299	374	651

The following Table shows the number of defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or needing to be kept under observation.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections			Special Inspections	
	REquiring treatment	NUMBER OF DEFECTS		REquiring treatment	NUMBER OF DEFECTS Requiring to be kept under observation
		Requiring to be kept under observation			
Skin	16	97		24	5
Eyes—					
a. Vision ...	299	386		542	473
b. Squint ...	52	59		61	24
c. Other ...	7	22		1	3
Ears—					
a. Hearing ...	4	37		10	20
b. Otitis Media ...	4	25		12	11
c. Other ...	6	4		13	—
Nose and Throat ...	232	120		60	39
Speech	24	18		12	1
Lymphatic glands ...	1	14		—	4
Heart	—	27		—	11
Lungs	7	115		22	14
Developmental—					
a. Hernia ...	—	15		—	—
b. Other ...	4	49		4	1
Orthopaedic—					
a. Posture ...	—	10		—	1
b. Feet ...	5	27		3	4
c. Other ...	2	58		6	19
Nervous System—					
a. Epilepsy ...	2	15		4	2
b. Other ...	1	14		2	—
Psychological—					
a. Development ...	—	6		—	—
b. Stability ...	—	11		5	3
Abdomen	—	23		7	1
Other	15	14		72	103

PHYSICAL CONDITION

The whole of the 4,645 children inspected during the year were considered to be in satisfactory physical condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS

Arrangements for treatment of minor ailments by the School Nurses are as in previous years. Places and times of clinics are as set out below, the children attending the clinics in or nearest to their own school.

Address of Clinic

106 Yarm Lane.
78 Norton Road.
Frederick Nattrass School.
Portrack Primary School.
Newham Grange School.
Tilery Road School.
Ragworth Primary School.
Ragworth Open Air School.

School Nurses in Attendance**on**

Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat. mornings.
Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons.
Monday and Friday mornings.
Monday and Friday mornings.
Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons.
Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Daily.

The total number of attendances at the minor ailment clinics during the year was 11,501, being 1,125 fewer than in 1959.

The following Table shows the number of defects treated during the year at the School Clinics and elsewhere.

Defect	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year at School Clinics and elsewhere				
Skin—					
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	2
(ii) Body	12
Scabies	18
Impetigo	105
Other skin diseases	26
Eye Diseases—					
External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint	133
Ear Defects	63
Miscellaneous—					
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	4,091

There was a definite decrease in the number of cases of ringworm of scalp and of body and also in the number of cases of scabies, as compared with 1959, but an increase in the number of cases of impetigo and minor skin affections.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon continued to attend the School Clinic, 78 Norton Road, two sessions per week in 1960. 856 children attended for refraction, glasses being prescribed for 555 of those examined. The Head Teachers were notified regarding those who were prescribed glasses.

Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in eleven cases.

One partially sighted child was recommended for admission to special residential school.

Two blind children are at residential special schools, and one blind child is awaiting admission to a Sunshine Home.

Two partially sighted children who are awaiting vacancies in a special residential school expect to be admitted in January, 1961.

The School Nurses continued to visit schools to give vision tests to children not medically inspected during the previous twelve months and not due for examination in the near future. Children who appeared to have defective vision or squint were offered the facilities of the ophthalmic clinic.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

As there was still no Orthopist available, arrangements made the previous year for suitable squint cases to have temporary occlusion of one lens were continued. This was done under the supervision of the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

No ear, nose and throat sessions were held from June to September, owing to the illness of the Consultant Aural Surgeon, but during the rest of the year sessions were held approximately once a month. 133 children, referred because of ear disease, defective hearing, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and other naso-pharyngeal defects, were examined, 72 of these being recommended for operative treatment.

Four children (two of whom were pre-school children) were recommended for hearing aids. The two pre-school children were also recommended for education in a special school.

Hearing Aids.

21 children attending maintained schools have hearing aids. Those in attendance at schools in the town are kept under observation by the School Nurses.

Deaf Children—Special Schools.

Ten deaf and five partially deaf children attend Middlesbrough School for the Deaf and three children are at Residential Schools for the Deaf.

One deaf child and two partially deaf children are awaiting admission to Middlesbrough School for the Deaf.

Gramophone Audiometer.

Group audiometer tests were carried out in all junior departments, 1,202 children were tested, almost all in the nine-year-old group. 130 were referred for re-test and 22, whose results were still unsatisfactory, were given appointments for examination by the School Medical Officer.

Of 21 children examined by the School Medical Officer, 9 were found to have good hearing, two were recommended for treatment of discharging ears or of wax, nine were referred for examination by the Consultant Aural Surgeon and one was referred for observation.

Of those referred to the Consultant Aural Surgeon, four were recommended for operative treatment, one was recommended for X-ray of sinuses, one was advised to sit at the front of the class and one was noted to be kept under observation.

Head Teachers are notified of any children who are partially deaf, and who ought to be sitting near the front of the class.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children needing treatment are in most cases referred, through their own doctor, to the Orthopaedic Department at one of the local hospitals.

Five children were treated at Thornaby School Clinic, where there is an out-patient clinic for children discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital.

Arrangements were made for one child with mild postural defect to have special exercise at school during physical training sessions, two schools having facilities for this to be done.

Four physically handicapped children and two delicate children are at Residential Special Schools.

Three spastic children are to be admitted in January, 1961 to the new Tees Side Spastic Treatment Unit in Middlesbrough.

HOME TUITION

At the end of the year, one physically handicapped child and one maladjusted child were receiving home tuition.

EPILEPSY

There are no children attending or awaiting admission to a Special School for Epileptic Children.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

INTELLIGENCE TESTING

It is often difficult for a teacher dealing with a large class to distinguish between inertia, dullness, faulty emotional reaction or inadequate personality, in a backward child. An objective test of intelligence indicating his potentialities and the extent of his disturbance, which may be due to environmental conditions, can help the school to give him the attention he needs.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL PUPILS (I.Q. —70)

These children attend classes in ordinary schools, but Head Teachers, wherever it can be arranged, put them into small classes, so that they may have extra tuition.

TABLE I

Re-Tests—

I.Q.	(-30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	2	8	3

Total 11

Age Range—

Years (3-7)	(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)						TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
3	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	3

Total 11

New Cases Tested—

I.Q.	(-30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	8	8	10

Total 18

Age Range—

Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5	5	4	3	3	—	3	—	—	8	10
							Total	...	...	18
							Complete total of mentally handicapped			29

DULL AND BACKWARD (I.Q. 70-85)

These children present a difficult problem in large classes. Fortunately, since we have started our Adjustment Classes many of these children are having extra reading and spelling lessons, three times each week.

EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED CHILDREN (I.Q. 85+)

Reluctant readers, poor spellers and those having difficulty with arithmetic, attend the Clinic.

PLAY THERAPY

The group has been much larger than it was last year. All have made progress towards a happier relationship with others. We take the opportunity when mothers bring children to the Play Group, to discuss the handling of their children with them.

READING BACKWARDNESS

The Adjustment Classes are established upon the hypothesis that the majority of children who are retarded in reading are suffering from reading backwardness and that the emotional disorder which they may show stems from this retardation and failure. Most of them at the age of eight or over can be taught to read fairly quickly as they have reached the mental age necessary for learning to read. The Adjustment Class teacher working with a small group can motivate a child to learn when the class teacher with a class of forty-eight children has no time to devote to the backward reader.

As Stockton is compact, it was decided that Adjustment Class Teachers should go to the schools because this would be safer for the children and less time consuming. The Teachers are fully qualified certificated teachers, preferably with Infant and Junior experience. Those unfamiliar with the technique of teaching reading came to the Child Guidance Clinic to be trained. Twenty Primary Schools are now served by Adjustment Classes.

PARTICULARS OF ADJUSTMENT CLASSES

No. of Children			No. of Weekly session	Length of session	No. of children in each Class	No. of Schools Represented
Boys	Girls	Total				
134	69	203	3	1 hour	6-8	20

Children are admitted to these classes between the ages of eight and eleven. They have to be over two years below the average attainment appropriate to their age, provided that they have not previously been ascertained as educationally subnormal. This choice was based on the fact that the aim of Adjustment Class teaching is to complete the primary education of children who are at present entering Secondary Schools.

The children were tested by Burt's Standardised Word Reading Test by the Psychologist, and the adjustment classes were made up in consultation with the Head Teachers.

Amount of Retardation on Entry

Lowest	Highest	Average
1 yr. 10 mths.	6 yrs. 1 mth.	3 yrs. 7 mths.

Reading Standards on Entry

Lowest Reading Age	Highest Reading Age
Nil.	7 yrs. 9 mths.

Each remedial session consists of a period of one hour, and children are in groups of six to eight. They have three sessions each week. Books, apparatus, pencils and writing copies are supplied by the Child Guidance Clinic. The Educational Psychologist visits each school regularly in order to discuss with the teachers matters connected with the work.

The success of Adjustment Class attendance as a means of overcoming reading backwardness is measured by attainment testing, using Burt's Graded Vocabulary Test of Reading Accuracy.

Improvement in Reading Ability of Children Attending Classes					
Improvement after attendance for	No. of children tested	Least improvement	Greatest improvement	Average improvement	Discharged
Two Terms	31	8 mths.	3 yrs. 5 mths.	1 yr. 6 mths	14
One Term	51	Nil	2 yrs. 4 mths.	1 yr. 2 mths.	—
2 months	48	Nil	1 yr. 5 mths.	4 mths.	—
1 month	5	Nil	1 yr. 3 mths.	3 mths	—

Arrangements for a child's continuation at an Adjustment Class and for his discharge are made on the results of subsequent testing. When the Adjustment Class teacher is of the opinion that the child is ready for discharge, that is, when the Reading Age is equivalent to the Chronological Age, consultation takes place with the Head Teacher and Class Teacher. No child, unless special circumstances exist, for example illness, is kept in an Adjustment Class longer than one year.

Date of Birth	Progress in One Group of Eight Children		
	March, 1960 Reading Age	December, 1960 Reading Age	Improvement
19.9.50	6 yrs. 0 mths.	9 yrs. 5 mths.	3 yrs. 5 mths.
15.2.51	5 yrs. 9 mths.	8 yrs. 2 mths.	2 yrs. 5 mths.
7.7.51	6 yrs. 0 mths.	7 yrs. 5 mths. (left in Aug.)	1 yr. 5 mths
9.2.51	6 yrs. 7 mths.	7 yrs. 3 mths.	8 mths.
9.9.50	6 yrs. 9 mths.	7 yrs. 8 mths. (left in Aug.)	11 mths.
13.9.51	6 yrs. 2 mths.	7 yrs. 5 mths.	1 yr. 3 mths.
9.5.51	5 yrs. 0 mths.	8 yrs. 4 mths.	3 yrs. 4 mths.
23.5.51	6 yrs. 3 mths.	8 yrs. 1 mth.	1 yr. 10 mths.

SOCIAL WORKER

Sixty-five new cases and one hundred and thirteen follow-up cases have been visited, some several times. Cases of truancy have been referred to the Social Worker, who has been able to deal with this problem successfully if the case has been referred to her within a few days after absence from school. It is more difficult to achieve a good result if there has been prolonged absence. The number of case histories and home visits is given in the following table :—

Interviews in Clinic	...	...	...	169
Home Visits	...	...	...	171
Visits to Schools and other Agencies				46
Weekly Therapy Cases	...	...	...	9

CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST

During the past year the work of the Clinic has continued to run smoothly and the case load handled has been in most respects remarkably similar to that handled in the previous year. Coincidentally the number of new cases referred was exactly the same as in 1959, whilst the total number of cases seen was only marginally larger.

The majority of cases are still being referred by family doctors and by the schools direct, as well as through the Principal School Medical Officer, though a number still come to us from Paediatricians, Probation Officers, Children's Officers and parents themselves. Disorders of emotion and behaviour, and conditions involving faulty bowel and bladder control, continue to constitute the largest groups of problems treated.

We have always been concerned to make some estimate of the therapeutic effectiveness of the Clinic, and though we have had no real doubts on this score, to date it has not been possible to present our results in a satisfactorily precise manner. During the past year, however, it has been our practice to make a careful assessment of the situation when a child is for one reason or another, discharged from Clinic care.

Since the numbers involved are relatively small, categories of improvement have been kept as simple as possible, and cases have been categorised as "satisfactory," "improved" or "not improved." "Satisfactory" is taken to indicate that there has been either a disappearance of symptoms for which the child was first referred, or that the problem necessitating referral has been satisfactorily resolved. "Improved" is taken simply to imply that some progress has been made in a satisfactory direction, but that either symptoms remain or some continuing problem exists. "Not improved" implies that our efforts at guidance and treatment have failed, and that matters remain unchanged, or in some cases a new crisis or development has occurred.

In the main, cases which show improvement are of course kept under Clinic surveillance until a satisfactory outcome is reached, so that a considerable case load which is carried forward to the following year will consist of children who, were they assessed at this juncture, would be regarded as "improved." A proportion of these cases carried forward will of course also ultimately fall into the "not improved" class, since we try not to give up easily, and the majority of cases which are discharged from the Clinic in this category are in fact removed by the operation of some external agency, such as perhaps, to Approved Schools on the instructions of the courts.

During the current year, of our total case load of ninety-three, of which fifty-three were new referrals during the

year, forty-five cases have been discharged or lost by default, leaving a balance of forty-eight to be carried forward to the new year; a total slightly larger than that carried forward a year ago. Of the forty-five discharged, thirty-nine fall into the group classified as "satisfactory," three into the group classified as "improved" and four into the group classified as "not improved." A further nine cases were lost to us as a result of failure to keep follow-up appointments, and no request for a further appointment being received from the family physician concerned, after he had been notified of what had occurred. It can therefore reasonably be hoped that the majority of these cases also have reached satisfactory outcome, or at least a stage where symptomatic or other pressures no longer compel a seeking for help or guidance.

These figures, we feel, are most encouraging, and justify in a most emphatic way the work of the Clinic.

Number of cases seen by psychiatrist ...	... ... ...	93
Number of new cases referred during the year	... ... ...	53
Number of cases attending at regular intervals		
	for psychotherapy	61

Total number of consultations (parents and children) 431

Sources of Referral.	New Cases	Brought Forward	Total
Durham County Medical Officer ...	5	3	8
Principal School Medical Officer ...	2	5	7
Medical Practitioners	19	13	32
Paediatricians	5	2	7
Probation Officer	3	2	5
Schools	12	13	25
Parents	5	2	7
Children's Officer	2	—	—
	—	—	—
	53	40	93
	—	—	—

Diagnostic Groups.	New Cases	Brought Forward	Total
Backwardness	6	6	12
Disorders of emotion and behaviour	34	23	57
Faulty bowel and bladder control	11	6	17
Epilepsy	1	3	4
Speech disorder	1	2	3
	—	—	—
	53	40	93
	—	—	—

APPENDIX

Sources of Referral.

Durham County School Medical Officer	7
Principal Borough School Medical Officer	15
Consultant Paediatricians	6
Medical Practitioners	19
Schools	133
Parents	8
Probation Officers	3
Children's Officer	1
	—
	192

Psychological Record.

(1) Educational Retardation

General Backwardness	75
Backwardness in reading	1
Mentally defective	31

(2) Personality Maladjustment

General instability	14
Anxiety or obsessional states	4
Emotional retardation and regression ...	5
Night terrors	1

(3) Habit Disorders

Enuresis and soiling	6
Speech defect	5
Hearing defect	1

(4) Anti-Social Tendencies

Probation	1
Unmanageable behaviour	4
Aggression, temper-tantrums	1
Truancy and wandering	2
Theft	3
Lying	4

(5) Social Difficulties

Strong physical factors	8
Strong home factors	21
Hereditary factors	1
Non-co-operation	2
Vocational Guidance	1

(6) Special Interviews

I.Q. and advice	89
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Range of Intelligence

Intelligence Quotient			Boys	Girls	Total
130+	Very superior intelligence	...	1	—	1
116—129	Superior intelligence	...	10	4	14
86—115	Average intelligence	...	63	21	84
70—85	Dull and backward	...	24	36	60
69 and under	Mentally handicapped	...	16	13	29
	Unable to be tested	...	1	3	4
			—	—	—
			115	77	192
			—	—	—

Age Range

Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
68	23		36	35	10	16	1	3	115	77
	91		71		26		4			192

Reports

Durham County School Medical Officer	...	...	...	15
Schools	...	...	...	258
Principal School Medical Officer	...	...	...	55
Consultant Paediatricians	...	...	...	13
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	81
Probation Officers	...	...	...	8

Interviews

Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Visitors to Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	186

Visits to

Schools	257
Homes	171

Examinations

Intelligence tests (individual)	192
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Treatment

Psychological treatment	54
Psychotherapeutic treatment	61

COMPLETION OF STATUTORY FORMS

Statutory forms were completed by the School Medical Officer for some of the children tested by the Educational

Psychologist. The findings and/or recommendations were as set out below :—

Incapable of receiving education at school	...	...	...	6
Incapable of receiving education at school (inexpedient)				—
Requiring special school for educationally subnormal pupils				14
Educationally subnormal—requiring supervision after leaving school				1
Decision deferred—re-testing recommended	...	...	...	2
To remain at ordinary school	...	...	...	3

At the end of the year there were 87 children awaiting admission to special schools for educationally subnormal children, 77 of these having been recommended for day school and 10 for residential school.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

		Stammer	Defective Articulation	Hard of Hearing
Total number on register 1.1.60	...	105	274	6
Admissions	...	27	65	—
		—	—	—
		132	339	6
Discharges	...	38	113	1
		—	—	—
Number on register 31.12.60	...	94	226	5
		—	—	—
% attendance during the year has been	86.15		86.75	96.87

DISCHARGES

An analysis of the numbers shows that of the 37 cases of stammering children who have been discharged, 23 have attained normal speech; one has made such good progress that after consultation with his parents and head teacher further treatment was considered unnecessary. The remaining 14 stammerers were discharged as follows :— one left the area, five out of area cases were transferred to a speech clinic nearer home, one child was withdrawn, 7 left school. Of these last 7 cases, one is now stammering so little that further treatment is thought unnecessary, four have been referred for after school treatment, one has left the area and another is of such poor intelligence as to be considered incapable of benefiting from speech therapy.

Of the 114 cases of defective articulation discharged, 89 have attained normal speech. The remaining 25 have been

discharged as follows :— 4 were transferred to the groups for stammering children, 10 left the area, 4 were transferred to a clinic nearer home (3 of these were cleft palate cases), 2 were discharged having attained the maximum possible benefit from speech therapy in view of physical and intellectual limitations (their speech is now intelligible although poor), 3 proved to be unsuitable for treatment by speech therapy, one was discharged for non-attendance and one child was withdrawn.

Lipreading. Only one case has been discharged during 1960 and this child is improving sufficiently well to enable her to make normal school progress.

ADMISSIONS

Of the 92 children admitted during the year, 27 have been classified as stammerers, 4 are cases of cleft palate, and 61 are suffering from various defects of articulation.

The following is a list of numbers of children from various schools, whose treatment has had to be deferred owing to shortage of staff.

St. Cuthbert's R.C.	...	...	...	11
Bailey Street	...	...	...	5
Frederick Nattrass Infant	...	...	...	10
St. Mary's R.C.	...	...	...	19
Norton High Street	...	...	...	11
Portrack	...	...	...	13
				69

INTERVIEWS

150 interviews with parents have been held during the course of the year.

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

Sources of referral of children admitted have been as follows :— Schools 68, School Medical Service 22, Children's Hospital 1, County Medical Officer 1.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

A part-time Dental Officer has been appointed to assist in the work of this Department, but as the appointment was not made until mid-December it made little difference to the amount of work able to be done in 1960.

The Table below gives details of dental inspection and treatment during 1960.

Number of pupils inspected—(a) At Periodic Inspections	... 10,620
(b) As Specials	... 296
	Total ... 10,916
Number found to require treatment	... ... ... 5,386
Number offered treatment	... ... ... 5,386
Number actually treated	... ... ... 2,099
Attendances made by pupils for treatment	... ... ... 2,389
Half days devoted to—(a) Periodic School Inspection	... ... 83
(b) Treatment	... ... ... 298
	Total ... 381
Fillings : Permanent Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 1,136
Temporary Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 24
	Total ... 1,160
Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 1,097
Temporary Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 24
	Total ... 1,121
Extractions : Permanent Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 806
Temporary Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 2,165
	Total ... 2,971
Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	... ... ... ... ... 634
Orthodontics : Cases commenced during the year	... ... 8
Cases brought forward from previous year	... ... 1
Cases completed during the year	... ... 3
Cases discontinued during the year	... ... 2
Pupils treated with appliances	... ... ... 5
Removable appliances fitted	... ... ... 4
Fixed appliances fitted	... ... ... 31
Total attendances	... ... ... ... ... 26
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	... ... ... ... ... 23
Other operations : Permanent Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 414
Temporary Teeth	... ... ... ... ... 15
	Total ... 429

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The school nurses continued to make extra inspections in schools known to have a high incidence of uncleanliness, and this policy does appear to be proving worthwhile, as there was a further decrease in the total number of individual children found unclean, the number being 1,064, as against 1,295 in 1959. 467 of these cases were considered serious enough to be asked to report at the clinic, a decrease of 30, compared with the total in 1959.

RAGWORTH OPEN AIR SCHOOL

Notification was received from the Minister of Education in the early part of the year that Ragworth Open Air School had now been recognised as providing for both delicate and physically handicapped pupils, and advising that the recognised accommodation be adjusted from 140 to 120.

Most of those admitted to the school are of delicate physique or suffering from such diseases as anaemia, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, heart disease or non-infective tuberculosis, or are convalescent after illness or operation.

During 1960, 41 delicate children and 8 physically handicapped children were admitted to the school.

One of the School Medical Officers visits the school regularly and examines every child periodically. Those discharged from the school are also kept under observation, and if necessary re-admitted. Six children were re-admitted during the year.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The immunisation of, and giving of re-inforcing doses to school children continued in 1960.

228 children attending Infant Departments and 157 children attending Junior Departments, who had not previously been immunised, were immunised.

Booster doses were given to 539 children attending Infant Departments and to 593 children attending Junior Departments.

The figures show increases in all sections, as compared with those for 1959, 383 children newly immunised (328 in 1959), 1,132 given booster doses (307 in 1959).

HENRY J. PETERS,

Borough School Medical Officer.